

# Encouraging the Development of Biorefineries

John L. Jechura, Kelly N. Ibsen,  
James D. McMillan

24th Symposium on Biotechnology For Fuels  
and Chemicals

Gatlinburg, Tennessee, April 28 - May 1, 2002

# Biomass Processing

Emphasis has been on fuel-grade ethanol

- By-products limited to power (and heat) generated from process waste

Recovery of production costs by a single major product

- Limits flexibility to recover investment & operating costs

Ethanol will probably continue to form the “back bone” of a biomass refinery

- Large market demand



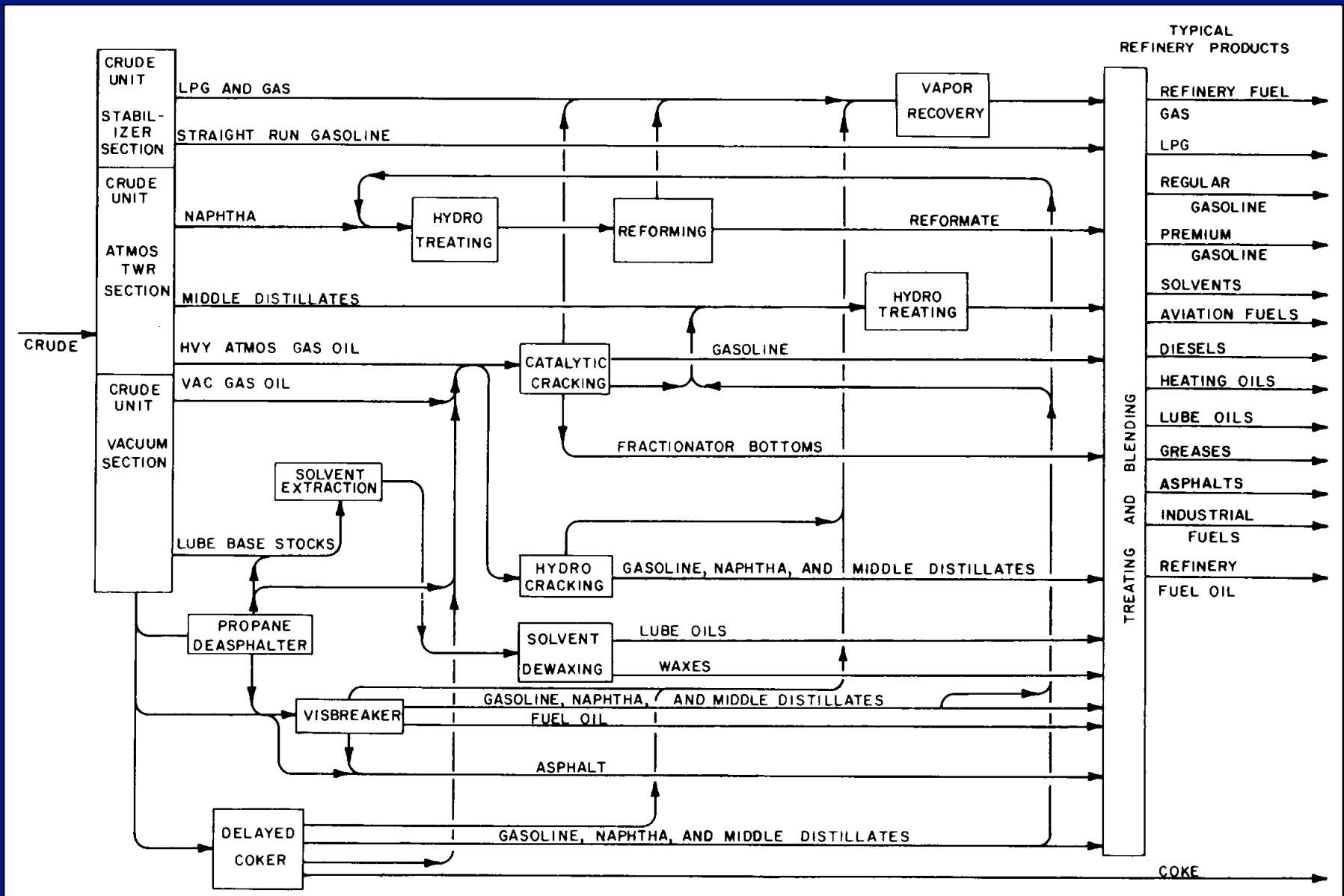
# Key Aspects of “Biorefinery”

Multiple products

Increased production of one product decreases production of another

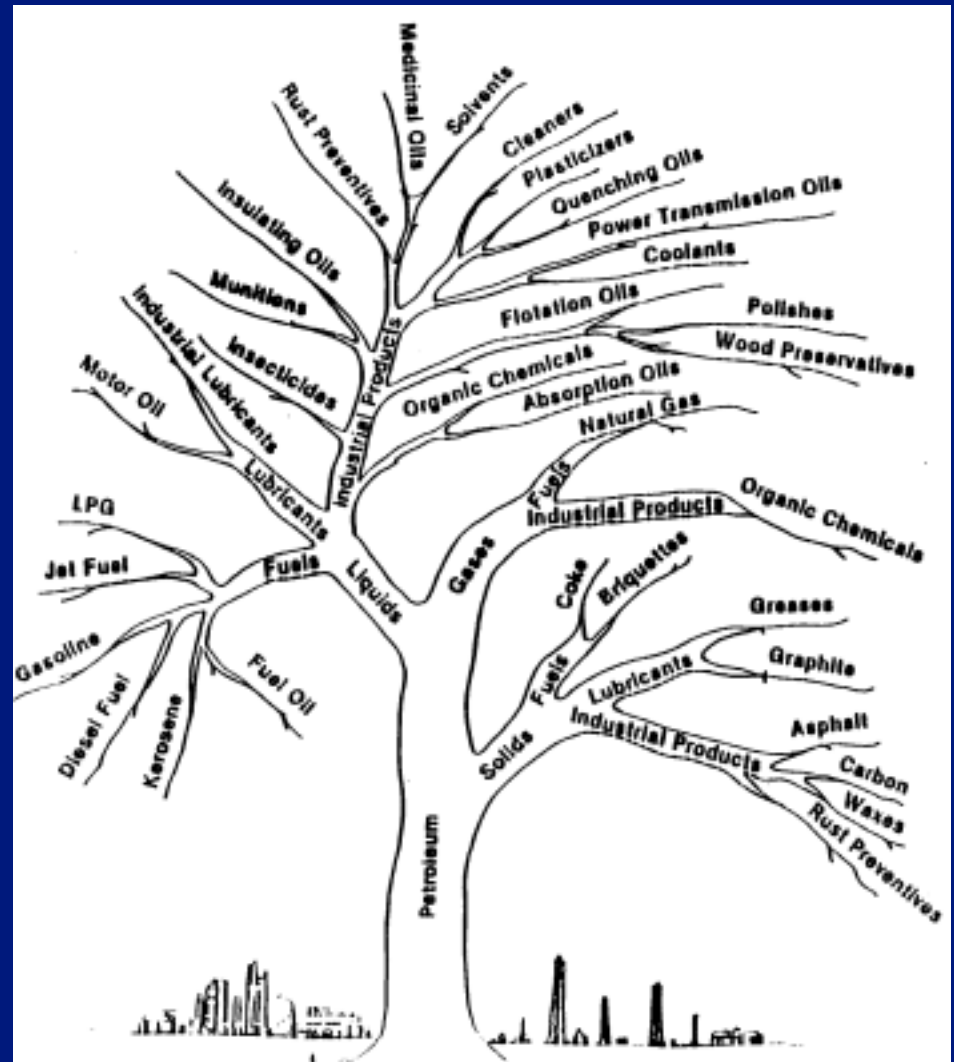
- Production decisions must be based on a variety of considerations
  - » Local economics for all products
  - » Contractual agreements
  - » Plant's operating limits

# Petroleum Refinery as Analogy



# Petroleum Refinery as Analogy

- There are specifications for over 2,000 individual refinery products
- Intermediate feed stocks can be routed to various units to produce different blend stocks
  - » Depends upon the local economics & contractual limitations



# Lessons Learned from Petroleum Refineries?

Over 100 years to develop current product slates

- First “refinery” 1861
- Distillation  $\Rightarrow$  combination of distillation & conversion units

Products & their specifications have come & gone

- Kerosene first product
  - » Tar & naphtha undesirable by-products
  - » Electric lights decreased demand for kerosene
- Internal combustion engines
  - $\Rightarrow$  increased demand for naphtha/gasoline
  - » High performance engines
    - $\Rightarrow$  high quality & tight specifications

# Lessons Learned from Petroleum Refineries?

Conversion processes have come & gone

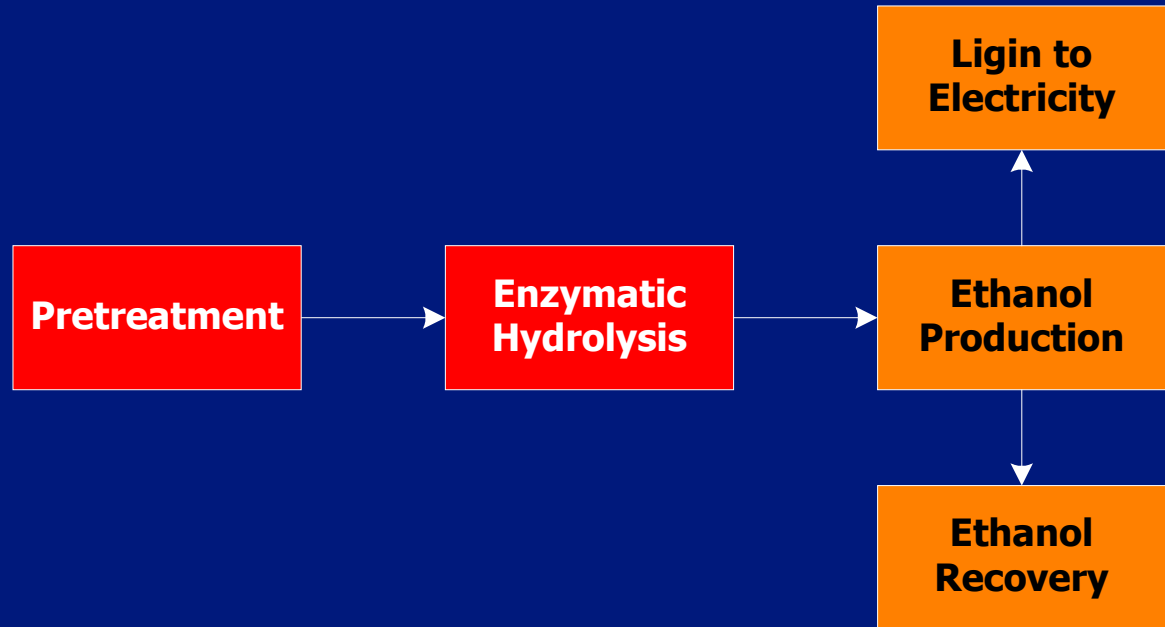
- Early refineries relied solely on distillation
- Thermal cracking processes
- Catalytic cracking processes
  - Fluidized Bed Catalytic Cracking foundation of modern refining
- Reforming processes

Major upheavals in society have resulted in major upheavals in the application of technology

- World War II
  - » Fluidized Bed Catalytic Cracking
  - » Reforming
- Clean Air Act
  - » Hydrodesulfurization
  - » Reformulated gasolines

# Biomass Processing Philosophy for Fuel Grade Ethanol

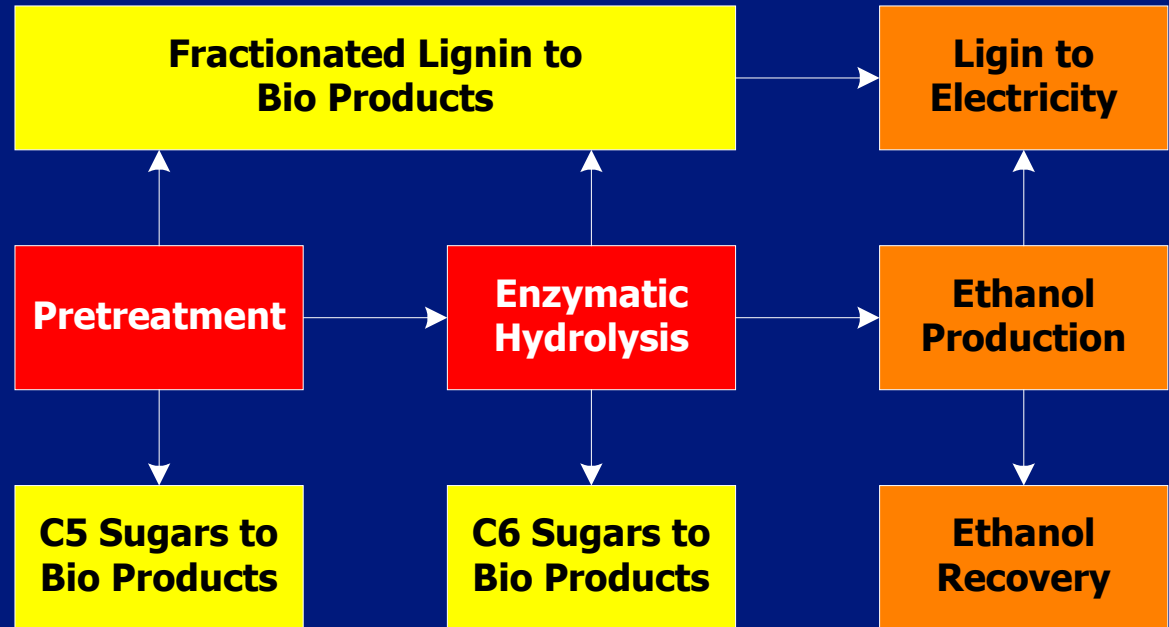
- Emphasis is to convert feedstock carbohydrates to ethanol
- Non-carbohydrate wastes burned for power (and heat) to run process
  - » Export excess electricity for credit





# Potential Biorefinery Processing Philosophy

- Flexibility to produce multiple co-products
  - » Co-products decrease ethanol and/or power (and heat) production
  - » Co-products spread recovery of capital & operational costs



# Biorefinery Needs

## Commercial

- Co-products & potential markets
  - » Replace current sources for raw materials
  - » New materials

## Technology

- Conversion
  - » Biological & Chemical
- Separation
  - » Solids from liquid solutions (slurries)
  - » Components from dilute aqueous solutions

## Planning



# Broad Categories of Biomass Products

## Lipid-based products

- Fatty acids, alcohols, esters derived from fats & seed oils
- Technology available now
- Does not offer largest market potential

## Pyrolysis products

- May be cost competitive with currently available technology

## New “biomonomers”

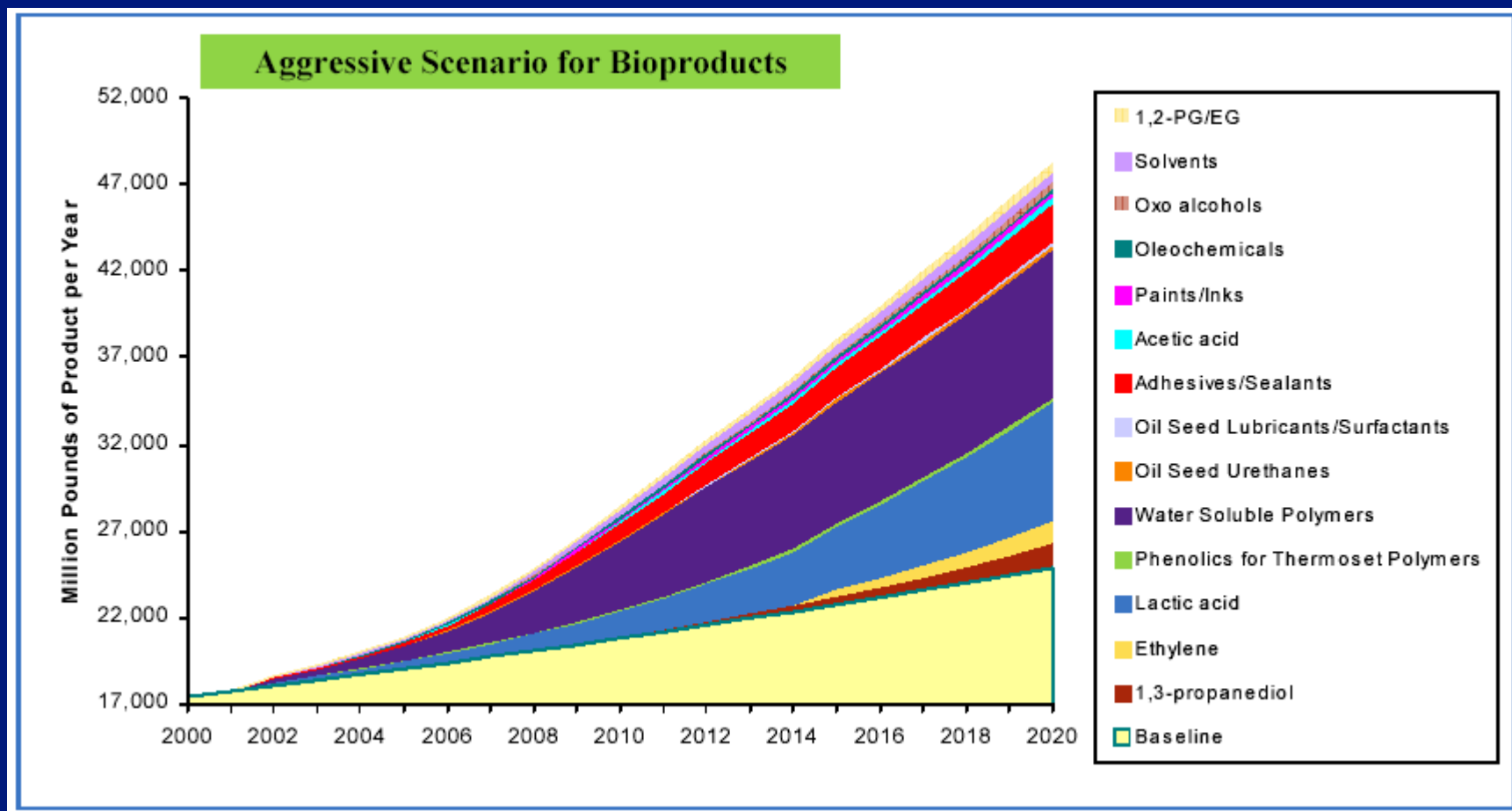
- Produced via fermentation
- Significant industrial interest in development & potential

## Syngas-based products

- Competes with natural gas-based alternatives

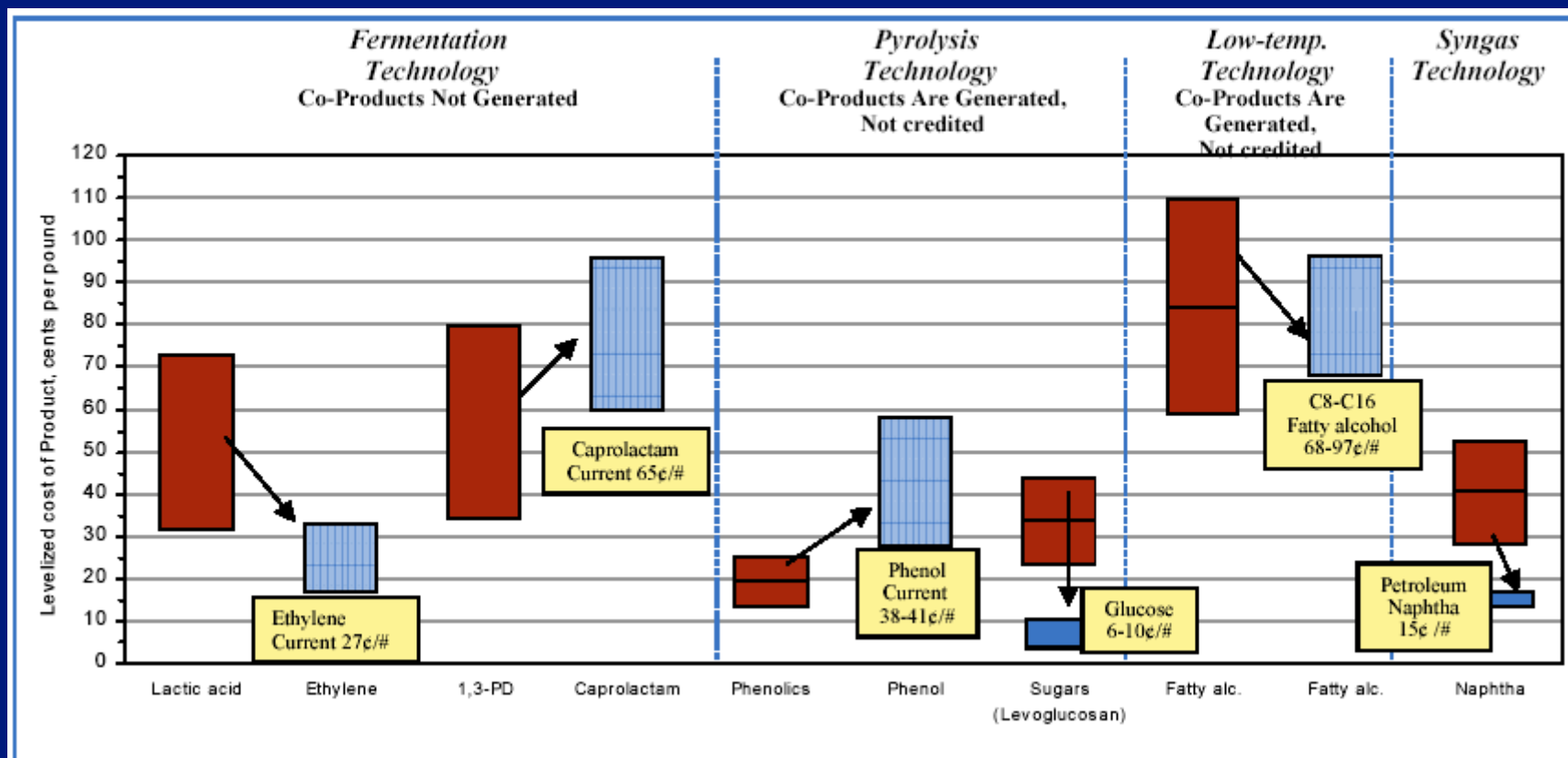


# Potential Growth of Bioproducts



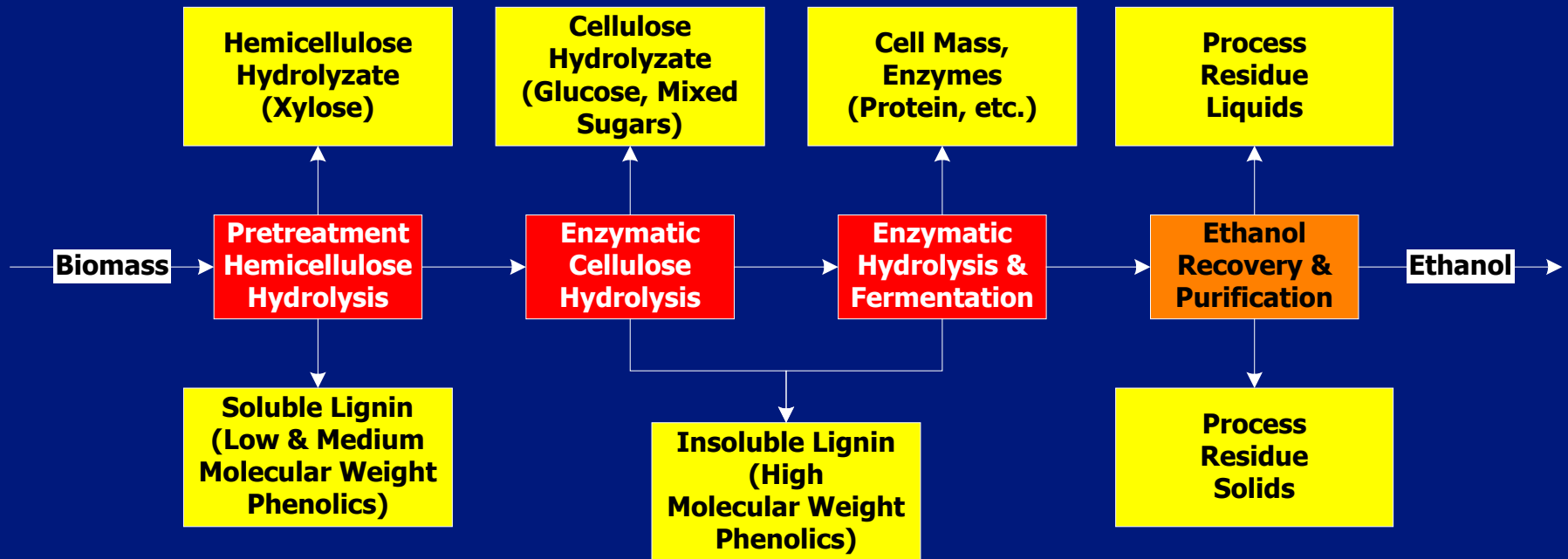
“Aggressive Growth in the Use of Bio-derived Energy and Products in the United States by 2010,” Final Report, Arthur D. Little, Inc., DOE contract number GS-23F-8003H, October 31, 2001

# Cost of Production Examples

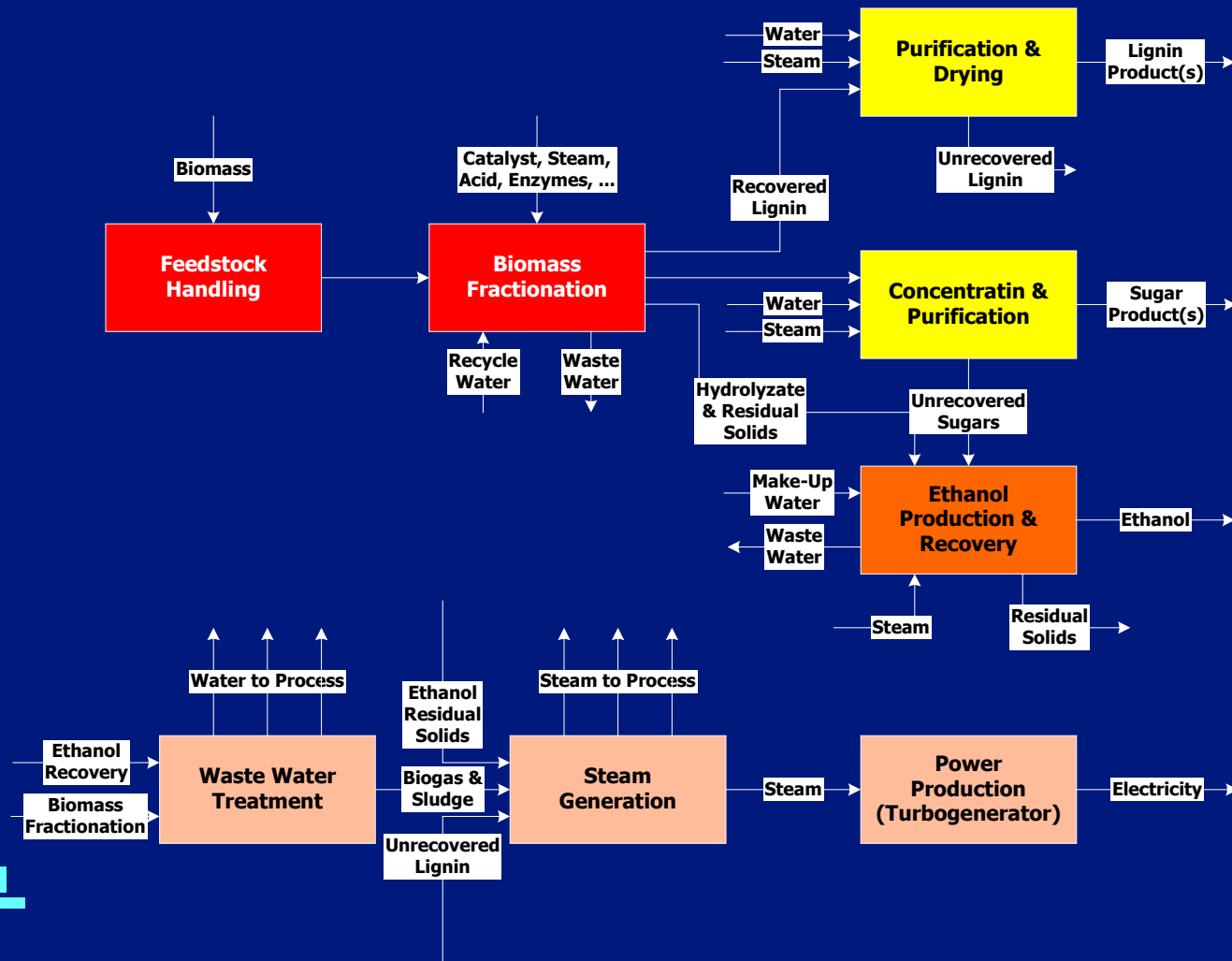


"Aggressive Growth in the Use of Bio-derived Energy and Products in the United States by 2010," Final Report, Arthur D. Little, Inc., DOE contract number GS-23F-8003H, October 31, 2001

# Potential Biorefinery Co-Products



# Potential Sugar & Lignin Platform Biorefinery



# U.S. DOE National Biofuels Program Subcontracts

## “Strategic” Biorefinery Modeling

- Lynd, Wyman, et. al., Dartmouth College
- Outline potential directions for biorefineries
  - » Review existing refinery & biorefinery examples
    - Examples: wet & dry corn mills, petroleum refineries
  - » Outline potential biorefinery scenarios
- Delivery expected by Fall 2002





# U.S. DOE National Biofuels Program Subcontracts

## “Optimization” Biorefinery Modeling

- J.J. Marano, University of Pittsburgh
- Computer tool to pick between different processing & product options
  - » Microsoft® Excel-based
  - » Analogous to linear & nonlinear programming tools used in the petroleum industry
- Delivery expected by Fall 2002



# Sugar Platform DDRD

## Director's Discretionary Research and Development funding

- NREL's DDRD Program aligned with DOE's Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy (EE) policy

## Objective

- Focuses on identifying opportunities to use lignocellulosic biomass to expand the existing industrial sugars platform to include xylose



# Sugar Platform DDRD

## Expected Outcome

- Strengthen NREL's core expertise & capabilities
  - » Sugar separations (concentration & purification)
  - » Mixed sugar & hydrolyzate fermentations
    - Aerobic & anaerobic
    - Bacterial & fungal
  - » Biorefinery process modeling & simulation

A successful outcome will advance the national goal of tripling production of bio-based products by 2010





# Acknowledgments

Office of Fuels Development of the  
U.S. Department of Energy  
&

Director's Discretionary Research and Development Program  
of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory